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Roger's grandson Frederick II., it was first contested by the Sicilian dialect of Italian which took a literary shape among the poets of the court of Palermo.

- Along with their language and their feudal customs, the Normans brought the characteristic architecture of North France. In the Campania, in Amalfi, Capua, and Salerno, the Basilican style was too strongly rooted for the Gothic of France to take root; here the model was the new abbey church of Monte Cassino. In Apulia, however, the Norman school found a freer scope; here the model was St. Nicholas of Bari, begun in 1087; it follows the churches of Caen in presenting a facade with a great naked wall regularly pierced with windows and flanked with towers. Barletta, Trani, Lecce followed the model of St. Nicholas and all along the Apulian coast and in the interior towns the style of North France rooted itself.

In Sicily the Normans introduced the round style into the eastern part of the island; in the west, as at Cefalù and the Capella Palatina, the pointed style was adopted from the first, since the twelfth century was well begun when the Norman architecture appeared there. But the

pointed style did not develop as in England and France, and generally in Southern Italy the Normanfound a sturdy rival in the older Basilican style, and had to fit itself to the traditions of the south.^x

* See Galley-Knight, *Normans in Sicily*, p. 327; Bertaux, *op. ciL*, i., p. 332,